CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A crystalline form of S-[2-[(1-Iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine salicylate monohydrate characterized by at least one of: x-ray powder pattern substantially as shown in Fig. 6; Raman spectrum substantially as shown in Fig. 12; and elemental analysis substantially as in Table 5.

2. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the crystalline S-[2-[(1-Iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine salicylate monohydrate of claim 1 together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

3. A method of treating a condition wherein pathologically high production forms a part in a subject in need of such treatment comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the crystalline S-[2-[(1-Iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine salicylate monohydrate of claim 1.

4. A method of decreasing nitric oxide production in a subject comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the crystalline S-[2-[(1-Iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine salicylate monohydrate of claim 1.

5. A method of making S-[2-[(1-Iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine salicylate monohydrate comprising:

obtaining S-[2-[(1-Iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine zwitterion;

adding the S-[2-[(1-Iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine zwitterion to an appropriate solvent;

adding a salicylic acid to the S-[2-[(1-Iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine and solvent; and

adding an antisolvent to precipitate S-[2-[(1-Iminoethyl)amino]ethyl]-2-methyl-L-cysteine salicylate monohydrate crystals.

6. The method of claim 5 wherein at least two solvents are used.

7. The method of claim 6 wherein at least one of the two solvents is *N,N*-dimethylformamide.

8. The method of claim 6 wherein at least one of the two solvents is water.

9. The method of claim 5 wherein the antisolvent is acetonitrile.